

BULLETIN

of

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Number 235.

Published four times a month
By the University of Texas
At Austin, Texas

Press Series 24. June 15, 1912.

Entered at Austin, Texas, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

The Bulletin for the Press is published twice a month by the University of Texas for the purpose of furnishing items of interest regarding University affairs. The press is invited to make free use of these items with or without giving credit therefor.

Please forward to the Secretary of the University papers containing any of this matter.

A HOME FOR ONE HUNDRED TEXAS GIRLS.

The only woman's dormitory owned by the University was first named by the Legislature "The Oran N. Roberts Memorial Hall." Being rather unwieldy this name has not survived. The dormitory is called simply "The Woman's Building." Nearly one hundred Texas girls get board and lodging here at cost. The building has been so admirably conducted that applications for rooms are sometimes placed on file three years ahead of time. No doubt, if there were sufficient accommodations, four or five hundred girls would lodge in the building. From the first, nearly all the service positions in this building have been filled by students. The waiters in the dining room are trim, white-clad University girls, who, through this work, secure a college education. Others serve in other capacities and are thus enabled to pay their way through the University. The Legislature originally appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of this building, to which was added \$17,000 by Colonel Geo. W. Brackenridge of San Antonio, in order to render it fireproof. The basement of the building contains a gymnasium and swimming pool for girls.

A MODEL KITCHEN ON WHEELS.

Miss Jessie Rich of the School of Domestic Science of the University of Texas will, during the next session, set up a car with model kitchen appliances, and with samples of the best labor-saving kitchen furniture, and travel over Texas to demonstrate, especially to the women of small towns and villages, the latest methods of cooking. This work is a part of the activities of the Extension Department of the University which wishes to carry to those people who can not come to the University of Texas whatever might be learned at the University were they able to come. Miss Rich will go from town to town throughout the State giving lectures on home economics, home sanitation, the preparation of foods, etc., though confining herself mainly to the improvements that can be made in the ordinary country kitchens. She will not only lecture; she will also teach by doing. Her auditors will be invited into the car and shown just how to do the things recommended in the lectures. She expects to be able to show that cooking can be more economically and pleasantly done by the new system than by the old. Miss Rich is a graduate of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York City, and has been for some time a teacher in the University of Chicago.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

The best medical students of today realize that there is greater service in preventing disease than in curing it. Many leading men in the medical profession are devoting their lives to the study of means of preventing terrible epidemics, which, thanks to science, are becoming less numerous. The State University Medical College at Galveston is to have next session a professor who will give his whole time to this work. Dr. J. P. Simonds, formerly of Kerens, Texas, will hold the Professorship of Preventive Medicine. Dr. Simonds took his academic work at Baylor University, afterwards teaching in the public schools for two years. He received part of his medical education in Galveston and part at the University of Chicago. He has been employed in St. Louis, and at present is working for the Indiana State Board of Health, and is a lecturer in the University of Indiana. For several of his vacations he has studied in Harvard. By thus including the work of Preventive Medicine in its curriculum, the University of Texas has taken another advanced step.

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

In the past several years the University of Texas has grown faster than its accommodations. It has grown in number of students; and, quite as important, it has grown in departments. A year ago the Regents decided that the Texas girl should have her opportunity. Just as there was already a department to prepare especially for law and another to prepare for the practice of medicine, so there should be a department to prepare scientifically for home-making. So the course of Domestic Science was offered. There was, however, no room in any of the buildings already on the campus nor was there any money appropriated by the Legislature for such a heavy item. But a building was put up anyhow. It is of common East Texas pine, unpainted, of the type known as a "box house." It stands to the south of the beautiful new library building—a striking contrast. It is plain, but it is popular, for it is giving the young women at the University, who have long felt that they were discriminated against in being offered only such professional opportunities as law or medicine or teaching, a chance to learn the science that is back of the work their mothers do—how this work may be done in the best and most economical way. Last year one enthusiastic girl, after a dozen lessons on milk and its uses, declared that she was in a hurry to get home; that there was almost enough milk wasted on her father's farm to pay her fees at school. Pressed again by the necessity for more room, the University also put up a chemistry recitation building and is this summer erecting two more box pine buildings. One of these is to furnish class rooms for the new department of Business Training. The other is north of the Engineering Building and will be a dining room where students can obtain good meals at the least cost possible. The Regents propose to give the students that come the work they come for, even if the accommodations they can offer them are of the homespun variety.

PREPARING TEACHERS FOR TEXAS.

Perhaps the greatest single task of the University is to prepare teachers for public schools. So great is this task that all of the educational institutions of Texas are unable to supply half the demand. The University receives from the schools of Texas four times as many calls for teachers as it can fill acceptably, the calls numbering about six hundred during the last twelve months. Over 350 students are doing work in education during the regular session, and over 500 during the Summer School. During the summer, many active teachers resort to the University for study, and it is now seldom that one finds a teacher of the upper grades in Texas schools who has not spent at least one summer session in Austin. Graduates of the University are to be found in considerable number in the faculty of the University itself, of the Normals, and of the other higher schools in the State.

In this present summer term there are 925 Texas teachers, representing almost every section of the State, who are studying in the Summer School, working hard and spending their money that they may be fitted to teach the boys and girls of Texas better than they taught them in the session of 1911-1912.

FUNGOUS DISEASES OF PLANTS.

As chairman of the Committee of the State Horticultural Society on Fungous Diseases of Plants the writer wishes to solicit information and inquiries concerning the fungous diseases of plants that are prevalent in various parts of the State. A part of the work of this committee is the obtaining of information concerning the prevalence of such diseases in destructive form, and also to recommend treatment in case the troubles have been effectively controlled elsewhere; or, in case of new troubles, to investigate their nature and put into operation through proper channels experiments on methods of control. With this object in view, the writer is willing to diagnose the diseases of plants if specimens are submitted for examination.

Many people familiar with the practical phases of plant culture do not recognize many diseased conditions of plants. The symptoms of disease in plants are sometimes very evident; at other times or in certain diseases very obscure. In order to encourage a greater familiarity with "Symptoms of Diseases in Plants" the writer published a few years ago a University bulletin, No. 135, under the above name. This bulletin giving sixty-two half tones illustrating diseased conditions is still available and will be sent free upon application to all interested parties.

The following brief directions for the sending of diseased specimens should be followed:

1. Twigs or branches of plants bearing leaves or flowers should be pressed slightly between a folded newspaper and mailed in a large envelope, or they may be packed in a shallow pasteboard box. No attempt should be made to supply moisture as this would favor the development of molds and would make an accurate diagnosis less certain.

2. Root specimens or other succulent structures such as fruits, etc., should be wrapped separately in dry paper and mailed at once.

3. Twigs or woody plants and any dry structures may be packed in a small pasteboard box.

4. All specimens should be carefully labeled with the name and ad-

dress of the sender, and if the request is made the result of the diagnosis will be furnished.

F. D. HEALD,
Professor of Botany, University of
Texas, and Chairman of the Com-
mittee on Fungous Diseases,
State Horticultural Society, Aus-
tin, Texas.